The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

The facts and figures concerning the cause effect and final tendency of intemperance, prepared by Colonel Ray and presented on the third page this morning, will be apt to do a signal work in this and other states. The labor involved in the collection, compilation and revision of these exhibits was simply berculean, and Colonel Ray entitled to the hearty gratitude and admiration of every upright, God-fearing man in this and every other christian community. You are not going to appreciate the significance of these closely packed columns of figures without reading. Cut the tables out and compare day by day with the things coming under your own observation and the singular cogency of the statistics will be apparent. It is bomb shell in the camp of the sleeping and indifferent. The facts, as collated, will be very apt to surprise the friends as well as foes of unlimited liquor. They present an argument vivid, appealing and unanswerable, and will tend to still more deeply intensify the growing aversion to the latitude following the unrestrained use of liquor. Vigorous and relentless as has been his blows at the evil of intemperance, Colonel Ray never attested his zeal and devotion so unmistakably as in this perfectly mountainous labor, and who is there that does not hope for an exceeding great reward, in a renewal of hope and effort on the part of the desponding, and an awakening on the part of the indifferent?

On the 28th inst., the new Potter law reguthe state of Wisconsin went into effect. On the day previous, however, the Milwaukee & always been democrats to come in and St. Paul railroad company introduced on take a part in their convention, and their road a new tariff table of freight rates, to vote at their primary meetings, These latter, although not in conformity in nominating candidates. In old demowith the rates established by the Potter law, cratic Knox, Crawford, Floyd, and other yet show quite important reductions in grain counties the democrats take pains to exand flour, the two leading items of traffic in tend earnest invitations to "friends of rethat state. The company are supposed to form," meaning republican grangers, to introduce this change primarily as a test ex. join them in full fellowship. The press of simple of the validity and constitu- both parties call on the "friends of reform" tionality of the Potter law; but they also to unite, to come in, to make themselves at assert that they cannot go below their rates home, and all that. Now, these are quite without serious losses, that they may as well new times and features. Heretofore, wild carry for nothing as to adopt any lower outsiders were carefully watched figure. The officers say that they know that till the if "werst comes to worst," all that can be and nobody tolerated done, before virtually confiscating their not give the countersign. The lines were which will prove, as they expect, the Potter parties openly and squarely propose to make rates to be an impossibility, and that their themselves the medium of independent new tariff rates are fair and reasonable. The action with the proviso that their old figurelaw officers of the various roads are said to heads and ring politicians be kept in the be fully prepared for any suits, having had ascendant. This is exceedingly transparent statistics collected and accounts and esti- and equally inconsistent. If they propose mates printed, and they are confident of to stand up to the party rack, let them keep successfully establishing their claims. The best legal talent of the country is engaged. and what shall be the end of all this it is not all the votes they can get. That is not the easy to see. Its development, however, will | plan. Both parties propose to "take in" the be regarded with great interest, as it will, people under the treacherous plea of a liberal undoubtedly, be the first case that shall de- policy, and both mean to betray their termine the practicability of establishing by pledges. Here comes the Lebanon Patriot, law rates of railroad tariff on the business of where a farmers' and workingmen's conveneach road within certain state limits.

stampede. The presses which at first doubted and hesitated are now under the inspiration are that the tenth of June will bring about a revolution as permanent in its results in the politics of this state, as it cannot but be wholesome. It must be remembered that every development of this astonishing outbreak, has come of its own accord. There are no party managers to give it form and shape. All that is doing has been done by the unswayed impulse of the people, longing to escape from party trammels. From all sources of information was apparent that the people have gone to work in their own way and that they mean to make an earnest attempt to rid sented from day to day in the Sentinel's news columns do not, by any means, contain the entire drift of expression throughout the state. Conventions and calls are going on in many of the counties, and others are in preparation. The tone of public sentiment is in hearty unison with the pose, and everything leads conviction that the farmers have finally struck the talisman with which to conjure reform. The readiness of the public to seize the chance is best shown in the efforts of the wards to rid themselves of the tyran-'ny of partisan forms and caucus dictation. They have not always succeeded, it is true, in obtaining good men, but the very fact that they have tried and failed will incite them to renewed exertion in future.

It is the Terre Haute Express which is good enough to remark;

The Indianpolis Sentinel is an independent newspaper, but it has not yet summoned inde-pendence enough to say what it will do if the

farmers', or reform, convention adopts a plat-form opposed to contraction, and in favor of an increase of the currency.

from day to day. Why, then, shall a news- and 1,203 legal voters, furnish in one year 1873. by there will be no more talk of 82 criminals in a year. Taking the ratio of tics, than shoe making. Just now there are criminals, or three and one-half times the probably honest men who fancy that by the setual number. But five of this latter group country would be richer; but they den't 18 counties with but 41 convictions to answer salvage crews of these vessels now claim a stop to think that the same riches might be for. Six counties had but a single convict. against counterteiting? What we need in tions within the state exceed in force all the country just now is not more dollars, sermons, because they predict inevbut better dollars, so that when we itable destruction to public prospay our debts and receive our wages perity with mathematical certainty. limitations, A vessel abandoned at sea. the contract calls for, not the promises of here also. Take Clark county with 3,441 somebody else to pay, minus certain dis- polls and no large town, but fifty legal sacount. If the farmers are deluded into infla- loons, and she sends sixteen people to her tion, the Sentinel will bide and bear with convenient penitentiary in 1873, while them, and if it can not dissuade them from the Henry county of 3,474 polls and maratime laws governing these savings and error of their way it will, at least, keep the larger wealth place of a friend, so that it may gain their saloon right course. Is the Express satisfied?

parties are making frantic exertions to do precisely what the people are doing independently-that is, to break down the lines. In the county proceedings, so far as yet inaugurated in the state, both the democrats and republicans have formally invited the "friends of reform "-by which they mean, specially, grangers-to unite with them, regardless of past affiliations. lating the rates of local freights throughout. In Tippecanoe county, the republican committee distinctly ask the patrons who have drawn and guards in rank, grangers on either side at their posts till the nominations are over and then take

Away with such base deceit,

on to avow the precise sect which they pre- spoken of? That there is no mistake in the field is crowded rather than otherwise generally reviled as false to man and God ted by the classification. Twenty-three for omitting aunouncements of this sort counties in the first group, with 92,790 polls paper be more or less independent if it de- 487 convicts for trial and imprisonment at clines to discuss a topic in which the public expense, while twenty three counties. majority differs from it? By and with 54,589 polls and no saloons, send up but issue, in poli- polls, the latter group should have had 286 issue of a great grist of stamped paper the of counties furnished half of the 82, leaving valuation of \$1,000.000. The wrecking or brought to pass; by a repeal of the laws and three had none at all. These demonstrawe shall really handle the sums that The injustice of unequal burdens is shown either through fear, peril or necessity, and ear when they begin to repent and seek the Vigo county sided by eighty-five liquor retailers, furnished sixty boarders at the public expense and she registers but 5,124 polls. Practically, both of the old and disabled These comparisons may be carried on, but they all lead to the same conclusion, that crime and the cost of its punish- any live thing escaped, not even the swimment are in direct proportion to the liquor business. For agriculture the claim of being "derelict." But all this has and for the single expense of taking prisoners to the penitentiaries \$97,733, more than five times the amount. To recapitulate all these startling comparisons is to reproduce the full showing of yesterday. This is looking at the subject in the light of public policy and economy only. It is a subject of equal interest to every property-holder, wholly distinct fram his prejudices or principles as to temperance in its moral aspects, though it is hardly fair to disregard the fact that most of the criminals represent great crimes, and lives destroyed whose value, if it could be estimated, goes into the same bill. Again, the persons convicted are but a small part of the criminal service record which is paid the same. All of the connecting and qualby the public and chargeable to the same liquor account. Mr. Ray has not touched salvage, constitute the testimony on which which really has cognizance of most of the minor crimes and damagaes resulting from the saving of life alone, yet if that saving is intoxication. There is force in these will soon begin to consider. whisky civilization, the loss of thousands of good men made worthless through dissipation may not be felt, the suffering of helpless wives and innocent children may pass unredressed as beneath the attention of men, but it is possible the time may come when ter of the law as on the basis of common both capital and labor will decline to be robbed systematically for the support of a business which benefits no interest, but is always and everywhere a public calam -

There is a disposition on both sides of the tion has been called for Boone county, and water to call a halt in the march of immigrapleads despairingly that the farmers and tion from the Old World to America. Not Careful readers of the Sentinel don't need | workingmen wait till "after the organized that the rule of welcome to foreigners should to be told that the independent movement parties have made their nominations." Then be altered in the least. But for prudential has assumed the proportions of a vast if their demands are not met by the (our) reasons, affecting all parties, a temporary party, they will have just cause to make a suspension of the influx of laborers is desirseparate ticket. Can any honest "friend of able. One Mr. Edwin A. Curley, of Engof its vigorous growth, pressing the reforms reform' be gulled by such stuff as that, or land, has contributed an article to the Lonwith alacrity and enthusiasm, and the signs any of the cringing hypocritical overtures don Fortnightly Review, in which he of the party organs? The true course strongly encourages the laborers of that is obvious. Lead the independent move- country to rush over to the Western world. ment. Make the ticket and make a good He estimates that there is a demand for 780. one. Then, if these liberal spirited, organ- 000-why not a round million?-of farm ized parties desire to act with the people for workers in the United States at this time. reform, they have a fair chance by accept. To show how imperfectly he is informed as ing the work of the convention of June 10. to the facts, it is sufficient to say that he as-Nobody will object to the whole people signs 200,000 of the number to New England. coming together there as they should do and If they were to take the advice and go there, working together without the encumbrance at least 150,000 might count on starving to of any name, ring, or corrupt and designing death, for all any hope of getting paid em political shysters. Cannot every one see the ployment on farms. Mr. Curley would send absurdity of the organs which in one breath 400,000 of his adventurers to the four middle beg for the sacred preservation of the party, states and 180,000 into Canada. Probably he themselves of the corrupting and degrading and in the next let down the bars and try to has not heard of the West, or supposes it to practices of the parties. The evidences pre- inveigle the grangers into their enclosure? be still a howling wilderness. At any rate he sets his emigrants down on pretty hard sledding. But the writer It is more than probable that a great many tells his readers enthusiastically that readers of the Sentinel, dismayed by the they can find employment for wages whose solid face of figures passed by Colonel Ray's purchasing power would average nearly masterful exhibit as, reproduced in yes- double that of the wages to be obtained at the upper classes have no such pitiable excuse terday's Sentinel. To those who study home. It is feared by the New York them, however, the figures tell a wonderful Bulletin that such representations added to go to the rearing and education of children story—a story more pathetic than all the art re exertions of Mr. Aeach, will cause much is spent selfishly in wine-feasting, in dress, of the novelist can conjure. They will fasten | ill advised removal at a time when labor in the minds of political students to the pro- this country is going through an intense trial, portions to which crime may reach superin- under burdens already greater than it is duced by the apparently trivial sale of willing or able to bear. It appeals to the press liquor. The presentation of the results of of Europe to disabuse the people of the rose the Colonel's labors in the Sentinel places colored visions thus cast in vapor before before it is too late. the liquor question in strictly business light. them. For a time, at least, the labor market It submits to the citizen taxpayer to con- of this country is glutted. Industries are resider how far he will tolerate the invasion of trenching and taking in sail. In Pennsy!his fortune to indulge a certain class of vania 630 blast furnaces are silent to-day, MURDER ON THE VERGE OF THE did hethink that there would be the intense people in their appetites for liquor, and to railroad building is checked, which has set enrich another class by the large profits of free tens of thousands of laborers, and city the traffic. To manufacturers and deal- improvements are tikely to be largely curers of all grades, the liquor business tailed until a change occurs in the business is more lucrative than most other pursuits, prospects of the country. Agriculture is alotherwise it would not be very gen- ways waiting it is true, and virgin soil The Sentinel doesn't like to contemplate erally pursued. Unlike most productive stretches out under the throbbing sunlight such a probability, as the adoption of infla- and mercantile industries, the supply creates | miles on miles, but poor laborers without tion measures by the forthcoming inde- the demand. There would be no demand means cannot go up and possess the good pendent convention. But if such a course if the supply were cut off until a generation land, Besides, the production of the country is carried by the majority, the Sentinel will should grow up without a knowledge of aided by effective machinery, bids fair to Waltz in his cell, in order that he think none the less of the general reform whisky and its common use. But the bus- exceed the capacity of both the on that score. The question may be com- iness is self perpetuating for its own sake home and foreign markets. The promised, by relegating it to the con- and not from any need or benefit of society. adjustments of society are exceedingly gressional districts, as Mr. Greeley did the No one will go so far as to presume that the disturbed, and the problem of harmonizing protection heresy, and if it is successful welfare of society would be impaired by the capital and labor is at its most delicate stage then, of course, the Sentinel, as an exponent of the popular sentiment, will make no opposition—as it has not during the discussion of the last two months, in which the popular such an imposition from any other cause? The question is not, can he obtain better waltz, and called for Ernst, but, no answer capital and moor is at its most deficate stage of investigation. The foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconfigured by the capital and moor is at its most deficate stage of investigation. The foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconfigured by the capital and moor is at its most deficate stage of investigation. The foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconfigured by the capital and moor is at its most deficate stage of investigation. The foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconfigured by the capital and moor is at its most deficate stage of investigation. The foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor continuance of its use as a drink. Is it probable to the foreign unskilled labeling returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor and saw him lying on the flo

monarchism? Newspapers are not called temper and terms would the management be alysis of enterprise, for the coming season, ter in religious denominations, nor are they deductions from the Ray tables is demonstra- | and the less risks people run by removals the better it will be for all parties.

Going down to sea in ships is a paying THE WATER FALLING RAPIDLY-MUCH ENthing to do, if you happen to find a neighbor's vessel affoat. The steamship L'Amerique, which was recently abandoned off the cost of France, was saved by two salvors the British steamers Spray and Barry. The value of the ship was estimated at \$700,000 and the cargo at \$300,000, making a total salvage or compensation of \$500,000 for the service performed. This demand and the consequent decision of the British court of Admiralty gives rise to inquiries concerning the laws of salvage and their customary which the crew leave with no expectation or hope of saving, is said to be "derelict," and is then in a position for a just rescue as; salvage. The one the apportionments which follow, are very peculiar and flexible in their nature. The code of Great Britain boasts of the precedence in its origin and the variety of its rulings and decisions. As early as the reign of the Edwards III. and IV. nothing was deemed abandoned on the sea from which ming ashore of a cat could substantiate the marked as to show its location and ownership; flotsam, or the floating cargo thrown indiscriminately overboard, and jetsam, the cargo sunk and afterwards raised. These distinctions, however, do not find a general recognition to-day, and the whole value of the vessel and cargo is made the basis on which a proportionate adjudication shall depend. The present code and practice of the English courts recognize the claimed at one-half of the value of the vesse and cargo, and the minimum at one-third of ifying facts connected with the supposed the whole subject rest not so much on technicalities and a severe adherence to the letsense and justice, and it is on these principles that the salvage of L'Amerique will be finally allowed.

Statistics show that, leaving Alsacs and Lorraine entirely out of the question, France has lost, during the past five years, in round numbers, 367,000 of her population. This result is not due to emigration, for the French are proverbially a stay-at-home people. This decrease is neither a casual or temporaay one compared with the previous decades, but it shows a constantly decreasing rate of increase since the census of 1821. when its population was 30,460,000. Compared with the rate of increase in other countries, the change becomes more evident. Thus, at its rate of increase in 1869, have been in the newspapers-I have read France can hope to double its population them all-are not exaggerated a particle. I only after 330 years. Austria, however, at its rate of increase, will double in 100 years, Sweden and Norway in 55 years, and Ger- There is not much flood north of Memphis; many in 57 years. Indeed, at its present rate of decrease, it is calculated that in 250 years France will have only half its present population. The prime source of all the levees at the French Market and other this decline is found in the decreased number of marriages in that country. In 1861, stack up hay as we do north. The cat le feed there were in France 82 marriages to every in the fields all winter, and there is no food 10,000 inhabitants, and in 1870, there were for them now, and we saw in some places only 60. The luxury and extravagance of the high and middle classes have brought about this lamentable state of things and the evil is now reaching even the peasant classes. They do not want large families, as it would then cause a still more 'minute subdivision of what little land the peasants own. But to offer. With them the wealth that should at the theater and the opera. These statistics are vital in a double sense and they carry along their own solution. America to- of the 26th instant, says: day is attacked by the same causes of decay and the warning of France should be heeded

AN ATROCIOUS ACT.

GALLOWS.

A CONDEMNED MAN KILLS HIS KEEPER ON THE DAY BEFORE EXECUTION-THREATS OF MOB

Hupson, N. Y., April 30,-Joe Waltz, the nurderer who is sentenced to be hanged at Catskill to-morrow, killed his keeper, cather town above Cairo on the track which is under water, and travered by water, which varies in depth from afternoon, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, smashing in his skull. Dury appeared and the left bank of the river are partly as piece of iron, smashing in his skull. a piece of iron, smashing in his skull. During the past week. Officer Ernst has guarded should commit no injury to himself. The murder to-day had been committed sometime before it was discovered. George Olney, with a reporter, went to see Waltz, and called for Ernst, but, no answer

THE SOUTHERN INUNDATION.

THE WASTE OF WATERS. HOPE REVIVING.

COURAGEMENT PELT-NOT SUCH A BAD CROF

YAZOO CITY, MISS, April 29,-The river ere is declining slowly. Reports from all points above show that the Yazoe, Tallenatche and Tallabusha are falling. Greenwood, on the Tallehatche, is entirely supmerged, the water being deeper than in 1867. No serious damage resulted from Hushpuckana crevasse. Fears of a general overflow are subsiding. A few more days of clear weather with the tremendous current now in the river will suffice to carry off nearly all the water covering the tillable lands. Only a little over one-third of the ands are now under. The merchants and planters are quite hopeful, and the indica-tions are that the crops in the Yozoo valley will not be so alarmingly short after all.

WHAT IS TO BE SEEN.

ACCOUNT OF A CHICAGO MAN-THE GENERAL

up the river from New Orleans, has been interviewed by a reporter of the Tribune, and gives a graphic picture of the condition of things along the river: I left New Orleans on Saturday the 18th, on the John A. Scudder, for St. Louis. The impression up here about the overflow is not exactly correct. It was aggravated by the terrible rains all over the south for two months past. At state has paid out in thirteen years \$18,500, been changed, and for many years the wreck New Orleans, five inches of water fell in 24 was legally and technically divided into hours. I was there about fifty days, and I three parts: the ligan, or the property so am confident it rained 35. The Red river was swollen very much, and the water has rought terrible destruction. From New rleans up to Bonnet Carre it is not very bad, for the reason that the water runs river. On the west side further up is Moganzis crevasse, -sn immense one, and the water was running over everything. In the Bonnet Carre north, the levee cannot be seen at all, the water going over the top of it, and in many cases the water is from three to maximum limit of salvage which may be six feet deep for fifty miles back on either side of the river. I will give you one instance of the water, and were floating about. Others were intact, but had been deserted; and, in many instances, the mules, and cattle, and sheep were standing on the porches, waiting to be drowned or starved to death. We left a French woman at a landing above Natchez. Her husband owned an elegant plantation, her forces by the flood in the Mississippi Arkanmunicipal government and police service the court is to give a judgment for salvage. to be drowned or starved to death. We left a Although the salvage laws allow nothing for French woman at a landing above Natchez. connected directly with the salvage of the figures which men who pay the money vessel or cargo, a larger compensation is alwill soon begin to consider. The lowed for the latter, as the laws desire thus with chickens, and guinea hens, and mules, and all sorts of stock. All the rest of the crew be saved by one vessel and the property by another, the one saving the crew is and in skiffs, and a great many on the tops entitled to salvage. The laws which govern of houses. The lower floors of the dwellings were full of water. When we got to Chicot, a new town with quite a number of houses and a railroad, we saw that it was flooded. There was no way to get around except IN RAFTS OR IN BOATS.

We landed some passengers there, and among them were two men who had brought a boat with them, and they rowed away from the steamer in it. There were some freight cars standing on a level place, and the water was up to within a third of the top; and there was an old wagon, and I could just see the tire of the hind wheel. We then came on to Napoleon, which is in a very bad Everything is flooded, the railroads were people are. I think they have gone off on rafts to the woods to find higher ground, but do not know where they are to find it in that country, as the land seems to slope back from the river. The accounts that was seven days on the river, and saw the extent of the inundation, and I learn that the river has risen since. very little overflow in fact, except in the bottoms, which are full. The rains filled up everything. The river at New Orleans places as you know. The poor stock are men cutting down trees and giving the leaves to the animals. We passed through a great many chutes that boats seldom attempt to navigate. The steamer is a large one, and we had a heavy freight line; but we passed along all right, always finding eight, ten, and twelve feet of water in the chutes.

THE SOUTHERN DELUGE.

THE FATHER OF WATERS STILL RISING-RAIL-TANTS SUFFERING-THE RISE IN THE ALA-BAMA AND GEORGIA RIVERS. A special correspondent of the Cincinnati

Gazette writing from Memphis under date

Your correspondent has endeavored, ever since the high water set in along the Lower Mississipp and even south of the Ohio, to give your readers some idea of the vast injury that has een done, and even anticipated a month or more ago that the present flood would devastate millions of acres of rich cotton lands. But little offering and even starvation of hundreds of the poorer classes which now is threatened threatened even at our own doors. And yet there is no helping hand extended except to those who are located below Vicksburg those who are located below Vicksburg threatened country beand in the overflowed country be-tween there and New Orleans. The poor, half starved, creatures living above there and south of this city are entirely forgotten. There is ubmerged, and the little town of Hopefield, oppo-ite, is so full that the only means of getting from louse to house is by skiffs. There the track of the

the fact that all trains BREN DRAWN THROUGH WATER for over a week through the entire swamp section between this end and the St. Francis River, and have, strange to say, made good time. Now, however, the water is high enough to put out

freight is discharged into the second story of the located on the banks. Nearly all of Chicot county is under, as is also the part of the counties above and below. horses, mules, hogs, and even poultry are all destroyed, and the people are suffering for the common necessaries of life. It is stated that nearly five million acres of rich cotton lands will not be planted this season because of this disastrous food, and that the coming cotton crop will be lessened thereby nearly this affect the working classes, but the wealthy will suffer. Planters who have arrived here from the sunken cotton district below during the past day or two state that there are at least thirty thousand farm laborers in absolute all seeking exit from the submerged and hundreds of them, white and bias even to pay their passage to this city, compell-ing them to beg for food. One gentleman who returned last night from the overflowed district this side of Vicksburg states that the condition

CAN NOT BE IMAGINED.

The planters have been compelled to abandon their plantations, and the negroes with their around the setlements and country stores, and are on the eve of starvation. At many places they have been driven nearly to desperation by hunger, and boldly threaten that they will mob the stores unless food is given them. At some points the citizens and merchants are issuing four pounds of meats and a peck of meal per week to each family of the unfortunates who are samped in the woods in rudely constructed huts, and do that only to prevent the half starved area ures from invading their houses and stores and destroying all in their eagerness to obtain food. Many who obtained supplies from the inapon their expected crops this year will not be able to pay their debts, and the result will be a loss to the merchant of everything advanced. Quite a number who, with their families, came here early in the spring and went down the river Arkansas side, I learn that a break has occurred, and the water pouring through rapidly. That is but thirteen miles below here. Hushpuckana, Belivar, and Illiwarri, are still open, and a crevasse is expected at Hopewell, where the steamer Ozark is now laying with lumber and material to strengthen it. The Arkansas and White rivers threaten another inundation of their banks and leves and back remarkants. white rivers threaten another foundation of heir banks and levees, and back water from the dississippi covers their valleys for a long dis-

the situation beggers descriptions, and is fully that the Grand Levee break has so flooded the country that it did not even give the people time to build rafts, and nearly forty families hastened to a saw mill on Grand river, the mill standing famished. The break in the Grand Levee is in

covered that the extent of damage which has resulted d mules, from the great overflow is just beginning to be understood. That it was vast was readily con-ceived, but that it should involve 5,600,000 of acres and a population of 178.000 was apparently beyond reasonable calculation. Yet such is really the case. In the cotton r gions it is now scertained that nine of the largest and richest arishes producing cotion have been inundated the parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland dadison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Cataboula are all overflowed. fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 350,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only large places, leaving out hundreds of small farmers and all estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parisnes is 20,384 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870. In the sugar-producing parishes ascertained facts discover an equal, if not a greater, amount

These parishes are Point Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, La Fourche, St. James, St. John state indeed. It is about half way the Baptist, St. Charles, Terrebonne, and between New Orleans and Cairo. Plaquemine, The overflow in those parishes covstopped, and the Lord only knows where the ing a production of 30,000 hogshead of sugar besides a large product of rice and crops of small thing else they possessed. these parishes, according to the census of 1870 was 50,368 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Rouge, as but a small rtion of that parish has su named contain a population of 103,609. In all the parishes named it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in actual suffering for necessary supplies of life, and that in less than sixty days the number of those whose circumstances will requ're alleviation will increase to more than fifty thousand persons. Special dispatches to the Louisville Courier-

fournal of the 27th inst., from Memphis, say that the river is about stationary, but there are fears of another rise. Tuere is much suffering and destitution among the people in the bot-toms of the St. Francis, White and Arkansas rivers, and along the Mississippi. Four-fifths of the bottom land to the gulf is inundated. Com-plaints of suffering in the above districts reach here daily. Memphis merchants have donated money and provisions in many cases. No action is likely to be taken by the city or mayor to relieve the sufferers. The Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange await the action of the mayor, who has not signified his intention

A NEW CREVASSE. Officers from steamers just arrived report a feet every 24 hours, on the deep side, which is quicksand. The extent of the damages to the ountry is unknown. The levee at Friar's Point, Coshoma county, Miss., will stand 12 inches' rise, it being raised a foot above water by sand bags, piles and plank. All visitors, travelers and citizens there are compelled to work on the levee. Should the levee give way, untold destruction will result. There is no railroad connection with New Orleans except by Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. It is reported here that a large bridge on the Mobile & New Orleans road has washed away, effectually revering communication between those cities. The mails are behind

time. The Little Rock road is running. Trains

twelve in number, are still standing. There is feet under water, which is coming down through the woods from points further up, and has now washed away a portion of the track a few miles falls enough to allow an examination of all the little wash on that part of the road. The roadmaster says it will be a week before the water breaks. To guard against the reported rise of four feet in the Tennessee at Chattanooga, four-teen box cars have been placed on the trestles

along the Little Sandy.

Colonel H. C. Hodges, quartermaster United States army, received yesterday and turned over to the distributing committee for the sufferers by the overflow 25,000 lined sack coats, 25,000 forwaring, 25,000 pair of shows and discolors. position—as it has not during the discussion of the last two months, in which the popular tide seemed in favor of inflating. This answers the question of the Express but the question of the Express the willful misconstructions that are put on the willful misconstructions that are put on or double-dealing. It is not necessary for the Sentinel or any other newspapers because any other cause the Sentinel or any other newspaper to declare its faith in the principles of amount of the Sentinel or any other newspapers of the Sentinel or any other newspapers because any other newspapers of the Sentinel or any other newspapers because and faithful state government from day to day, to convince government from day to day, to convince people that there is no secret leaning toward.

The possession of Waltz. The victim lived on the obtain better same mand at least 2,000 persons. The question is not, can he obtain better and faithful state at the comment of the prisoner manifests as the prisoner manifests